

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes _____
no ☒

Property Name: DELANGE ROBINSON PROPERTY
Wald Property/Padgett Property Shed Inventory Number: CH-242
Address: 4250 Middletown Road Historic district: yes ☒ no
City: Pomfret Zip Code: 20675 County: Charles
USGS Quadrangle(s): La Plata
Property Owner: Bruce and Elizabeth Wald Tax Account ID Number: 058558
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 89 Tax Map Number: 14
Project: Middletown Road Realignment Agency: Charles County Government
Agency Prepared By: A.D. Marble & Company
Preparer's Name: Stephanie Foell Date Prepared: 6/16/2004

Documentation is presented in: Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form (CH-242) and U.S. 301 South Corridor Transportation Study

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: _____ Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes Listed: yes

Site visit by MHT Staff yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Architectural Description

The structure at 4250 Middletown Road is located on the northeast corner of Middletown and Billingsley Roads. It is a wood-frame shed clad in aluminum siding. It is one-and-one-half stories in height with a small, shed-roof addition to the east. Its side-gable, dual-pitch roof is covered with metal. Hinged, double doors are located on the north and south elevations.

The shed is located approximately 15 feet east of Middletown Road and is bordered by a wooded area to the east.

General History

Charles County is one of the early English settlements founded by the Calvert family. On May 10, 1658, the county was named after Charles Calvert, who was also the Proprietary Governor of Maryland from 1675-1689 (Hinkel 1959:4-5). Until the American Revolution, counties in Southern Maryland relied on the annual importation of goods shipped from England (ibid). These imported goods were then loaded onto river boats from ports in the Chesapeake and goods were distributed to residents along the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended ☒

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments: DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE IN 2001 AS PART OF US 301 STUDY

Jim Donahue
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Blum
Reviewer, National Register Program

6/21/04
Date

6/21/04
Date

200401625

Potomac, Patuxent, and Wicomico Rivers and their tributaries (ibid:6). For this reason, Governor Charles Calvert encouraged residents to exploit the tobacco crop to boost the local economy, which prompted the establishment of the plantation system in the county (ibid). Merchant-planters and farmers in Charles County cultivated and sold tobacco via local ports on the Chesapeake Bay, particularly at Port Tobacco on Port Tobacco River in Charles County. Waldorf and Hughesville became nationally recognized tobacco auction centers (ibid).

Tobacco farming had a major impact on the settlers and their homesteads in the Chesapeake region. Both plantations and small farms developed along interior drainages, where soil was nutrient-rich and well-suited for the cultivation of tobacco (Klapthor and Brown 1958:158). While much of the early settlement was concentrated around ports and shipping points, the more well-established gentry constructed impressive manors and plantations set away from wharfside activities, yet which still retained impressive views of adjacent waterways. Tobacco quickly became the primary commercial crop in Charles County and the Southern Maryland region, being exported from Port Tobacco River to England (Klapthor and Brown 1958; Hinkel 1959:7-11). Port Tobacco was the county seat from 1658 to 1895 (Hinkel 1959:8). Once Port Tobacco River silted over in the late nineteenth century, the town was abandoned and many buildings were left in ruin (ibid:5; Klapthor and Brown 1958:159; Smith 1999:14). La Plata, established in 1892, had a newly constructed railroad station and telegraph office, making it the appealing choice for the new county seat. After much dispute and political maneuvering, La Plata became the county seat and a new courthouse was built there in 1895 (Hinkel 1959:10).

Slaves and servants were required to help cultivate and harvest the labor-intensive crop. Lord Baltimore prohibited the use of Native American slave labor, and the Indians refused to be enslaved (Klapthor and Brown 1958:158). As a result, African-American slaves were the laboring force in the tobacco fields until the Civil War (ibid). The labor-intensive cultivation and preparation of tobacco crops served as a major impetus for acquiring and owning slaves in Maryland (Blake 1996:16). Southern Maryland at this time sympathized with the Confederate South's utilization of slave labor (Rivoire 1990:28).

Tobacco not only functioned as the principal commercial crop, but it also served as legal currency for the payment of debts and civil obligations (Land 1974). As such, a small number of tobacco farmers combined their leafy crops with land speculation, shipping, banking, manufacturing, and other interests to increase their personal wealth (Land 1974). The expansion of financial and commercial pursuits allowed these merchant farmers to own and operate the stores, warehouses, and wharf facilities utilized by the smaller planters who used store credit to purchase supplies and paid their debts with tobacco. This barter and credit economy kept many of the small farmers who leased their land from achieving financial stability, forcing them to rely on a limited resource pool for their farming needs (Stiverson 1977).

The few towns and villages present prior to 1750 generally formed around county courthouses or ports of entry where public warehouses brought a steady flow of commerce and activity. During the eighteenth century, wheat began to emerge as the cash crop of the eastern shore and piedmont settlements, and slowly replaced the tobacco industry. The lack of labor-intensive cultivation and the ease of processing for market delivery made grains a cash crop more favorable than tobacco (Stiverson 1977). The increase in wheat production also spurred the development of milling operations central to the processing of grain crops. Mills for grinding flour required steep terrain for waterpower to effectively run the operation. Such topography became increasingly important as the grain industry brought development into the hilly areas.

In return, the existing roadway network also shifted to meet the merging settlement patterns. The development and expansion of the overland roadway network flourished at the end of the eighteenth century. The expansion of the roadway network fostered the growth of villages and towns around the larger mills, as well as at principal road intersections and market roads. Rural areas, however, did not necessarily witness the impact of expanded roadway activities. In general, the rural, undeveloped countryside remained unchanged, maintaining agricultural practices (Pogue 1968:108; Knight 1938:87).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

In the nineteenth century, agriculture continued to dominate the landscape of Southern Maryland counties. Tobacco remained the main crop, despite the fact that tobacco sold for five cents per pound in 1830, while wheat sold for one dollar per bushel and corn brought 65 cents per bushel (Pogue 1968:161). Oystering and fishing grew steadily in importance to the local community, becoming a lucrative industry in along the Chesapeake. Shipbuilding activities were found in almost every small town and village with access to a waterway. The demand for schooners, pungies, bugeyes, and the famous Baltimore Clipper, was propagated by the needs for sturdy forms of coastal and overseas commercial transportation, fishing and oystering vessels, and to replenish the fleet of maritime crafts lost from age and wartime ravages. Baltimore's transformation into a major mercantile center began to draw away the commercial business of the surrounding counties, such as Anne Arundel County (Greene 1980:70). Many local milling operations closed as modern mills and factories in Baltimore produced goods quicker and cheaper than their smaller counterparts (Brooks and Rockel 1979). However, rural regions of Southern Maryland were not necessarily affected dramatically by the draw of factory labor to Baltimore and Washington, D.C., given the rural/agricultural setting and reduced dependence on large-scale industrial occupations.

With the conclusion of the Civil War and the emancipation of slaves, agricultural practices and the farm labor force changed in Maryland. Former plantation owners, introduced tenant farming and sharecropping to replace the loss of the enslaved labor force. Portions of the wheat and tobacco harvests, which were long-term, intensive crops that depleted soil fertility, were gradually replaced with the production of fruits and vegetables (Shipley 1977).

Following the Civil War, Charles County fell into a economic recession, which essentially forced plantation owners to sell off large tracts of their plantation in order to survive. Many of these large plantation tracts were subsequently divided into smaller parcels of land and sold to small-scale planters. As a result, numerous rural farmsteads were established all over the county, and these account for the majority of the documented historic resources dating to the late nineteenth century (Smith 1999:14-15).

The vernacular I-house type is the most common house form from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century. "These modest, single-pile dwellings were occasionally elaborated with Victorian-style architectural embellishments, but were more often plainly finished" (ibid:15). The Reconstruction Period also witnessed the appearance of stock building materials and decorative embellishments. Other small, modest cottages, commonly occupied by tenant farmers, were also prevalent in Charles County at the same time.

Canneries associated with the increase in fruits and vegetables grew in the region as well, providing another source of work for the labor force. While the vegetable and fruit crops spanned the spring and summer months for canning lines, oysters captured the cannery production in the fall and winter. Canneries could remain open the entire year with the seasonal shift from produce to shellfish (Mumford 2000:4).

A railroad corridor was introduced into Southern Maryland during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, heralding a new form of transportation to get produce, people, and commercial goods to urban centers faster than the traditional horse and carriage. Established around 1880, the Southern Maryland Railroad Company (SMRR) developed a rail corridor following old Maryland Route 5 (Southern Maryland Railroad website, accessed May 13, 2003). Operations began along this line in 1881 and continued until the mid-twentieth century. The SMRR line connected Mechanicsville, Maryland to the south, with the town of Brandywine to the north. At Brandywine, the SMRR joined the Pennsylvania Railroad lines. The SMRR went through several changes in ownership and organization in the first half of the twentieth century, eventually ending operations in 1954 (ibid).

Many of the farms in Southern Maryland suffered from drought and financial instability during the Depression era. Rural farms persevered through the financial difficulties, partly due to the number of native sons who returned back to their ancestral homes

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

from large cities after facing layoffs or business failure. While the lack of money in circulation hindered consumer purchases or delayed bill payments, the self-supporting character of the farms sustained much of the county's populace through the economic hardship by growing fruits and vegetables and harvesting fish and shellfish from the rivers. The beginning of World War II brought an influx of defense related jobs to the area. The construction of the Patuxent Naval Air Station in 1943 at Cedar Point fostered a variety of construction and technical jobs, increasing the number of residents in the county (U.S. Census Bureau website, accessed April 29, 2003).

Small tenant farm residences dating to the first half of the twentieth century are found in the project area. Most are in severe states of disrepair. Agricultural buildings, most notably tobacco barns, are also located in the project area.

The twentieth century also saw a marked shift in land use. Agriculture, particularly tobacco farming, remained strong until the middle of the century in Charles County. However, the second half of the twentieth century has witnessed an increase in the suburban commuter population within the region. As a result, farmsteads were divided and large tracts of agricultural land were sold for housing developments (ibid.).

Significance

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The shed at 4250 Middletown Road was previously identified as CH-242 and is alternately referred to as the Wald Property, DeLange Robinson Property, and the Padgett Property. This shed, which historically would have been used for equipment storage, was constructed in 1930 as part of a larger agricultural enterprise. It is currently used by a local business to store carpets. It is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It is not associated with any significant events or persons, which would make it eligible under Criteria A and B, respectively. It is not a distinctive example of architecture and is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The property was not evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D. The barn retains little integrity of setting. Billingsley and Middletown Roads, both heavily traveled thoroughfares, run directly adjacent to the property. No other agricultural buildings relating to the shed are extant.

References

Blake, Allison
1996 The Chesapeake Bay Book: A Complete Guide. 2nd ed. Berkshire House
Publishers, Lee, Massachusetts.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Brooks, Neal A., and Eric G. Rockel

1979 A History of Baltimore County. Friends of the Towson Library, Inc. Towson, Maryland.

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2003 Charles County Historic Preservation Plan (Draft, November). Ms. On file, Planning Department, Charles County, Maryland.

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1980 Baltimore. Windsor Publications, Inc. Woodland Hills.

Hinkel, John V., ed.

1959 Charles County: Founded in 1658, edited by John V. Hinkel. Sidney S. Haimen, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

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1958 The History of Charles County, Maryland: written in its tercentenary year of 1958. Charles County Tercentenary, Inc., La Plata, Maryland.

Land, Aubrey C.

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1980 Inventory of Historic Sites in Calvert County, Charles County, and St. Mary's County. 1st rev. ed. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

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2000 Strawberries, Peas & Beans: Truck Farming in Anne Arundel County. Anne Arundel Historical Society, Linthicum, Maryland.

Pogue, Robert E. T.

1968 Yesterday in Old St. Mary's County. Carlton Press, Inc. New York, New York.

Rivoire, J. Richard

1990 Homeplaces: Traditional Domestic Architecture of Charles County, Maryland. Southern Maryland Studies Center, Charles County Community College, La Plata, Maryland.

Shipley, E. Roderick

1977 Truck Farms in North County" in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. A Bicentennial History 1649-1977: 1-11. James Bradford, ed.: 68-73.

Smith, Kathryn, G.

1999 Final Survey Report: Phase I, Charles County Historic Sites Survey. Charles County Department of Planning and Growth Management, Charles County, Maryland.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

CH-242

Wald Property/Padgett Property Shed

Page 6

Southern Maryland Railroad

<http://www.geocities.com/ken72465/SMRR.htm>, accessed May 13, 2003.

Stiverson, Gregory A.

1977 Poverty in a Land of Plenty: Tenancy in Eighteenth Century Maryland. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Data for Maryland

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/GCTTable?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&geo_id=04000US24&_box_head_nbr=GCT-PH1&format=ST-2, accessed April 29, 2003.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

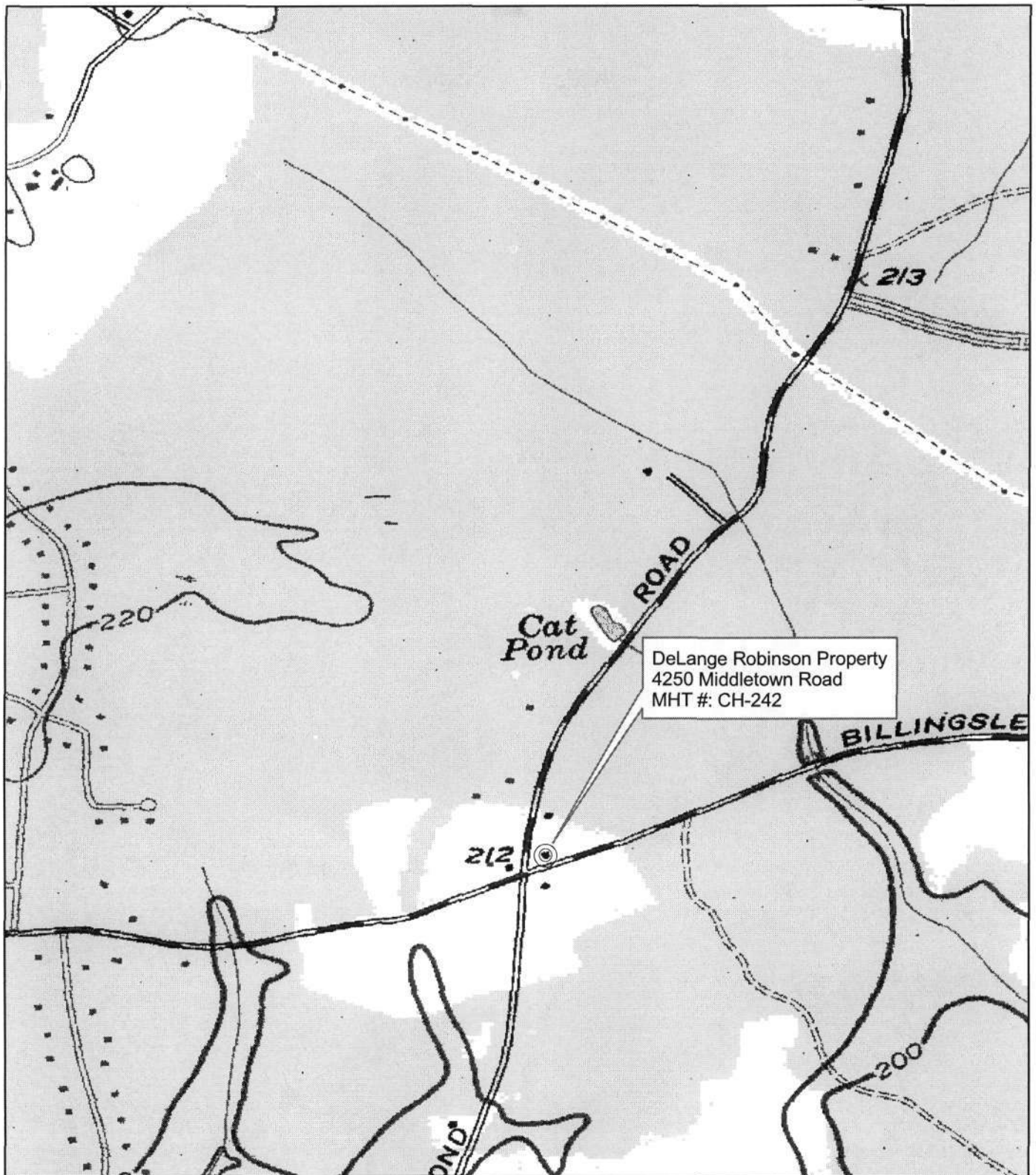
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

CH-242



Resource Name
Address



0 500 1,000 1,500 Feet

1 inch equals 1,000 feet

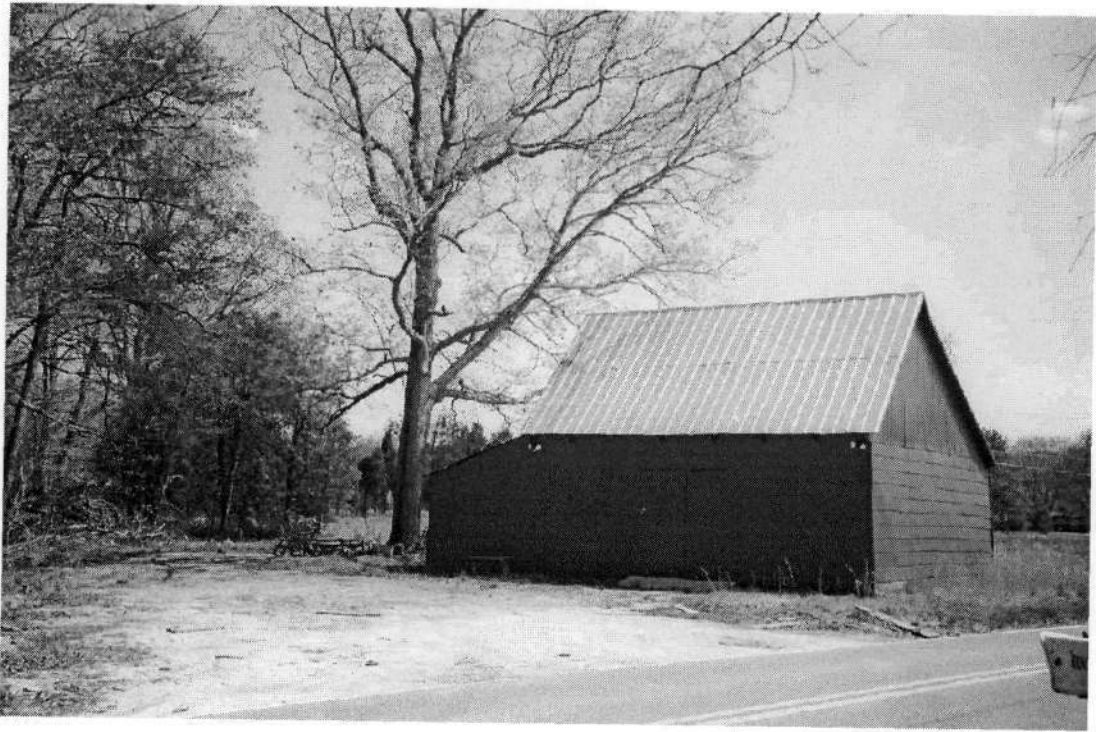
Resource Location Map

MIDDLETOWN ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

DeLange Robinson Property
CHARLES COUNTY

SOURCE: USGS La Plata QUADRANGLE (PHOTOREVISED 1993)

CH-242



4250 Middletown Road

Inventory No. CH-242

historic name Padgett Property Shed
common/other name Phillip Griffith Property (current owner)

street & number Middletown Road not for publication _____
city or town Pomfret vicinity X state Maryland code MD
county Charles code 017 zip code 20695

4. National Park Service Certification	N/A
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X private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

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 X building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Yes ☐ Name of Listing _____
No ☒

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-242

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: AGRICULTURAL

Sub: Storage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Vacant

Sub: _____

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Not visible

roof side gable: metal

walls wood frame: aluminum siding

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-242

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-242

=====
Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance circa 1930

Significant Dates circa 1930

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, legal records, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Brown, Jack D., et al. *Charles County, Maryland, A History*. Charles County Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Charles County Land Records. Charles County Courthouse, La Plata, Maryland.

Klapthor, Margaret Brown. *The History of Charles County, Maryland*. La Plata, MD: Charles County Tercentenary, Inc., 1958.

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10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property 239.6 acres

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property is designated as Parcel 44 on Map 14, Grid 23 on the Charles County Property Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Padgett Shed has been associated with Parcel 44, Map 14 since its construction in 1930.

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Kathryn Gettings Smith, Architectural Historian
organization Charles County Planning Dept. date April 1999
street & number P.O. Box B telephone 301-645-0689
city or town La Plata state MD zip code 20646

=====

12. Property Owner

=====

name Philip L. Griffith & Madelyn Powell Griffith
street & number P.O. Box 723 telephone 301-934-8709
city or town White Plains state MD zip code 20695

=====

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-242

Section 7 Page 1

Padgett Shed
name of property
Charles County, Maryland
county and state

=====
Located in an open field at the northeast corner of the intersection of Billingsley Road and Middletown Road, the Padgett Shed is a wood-frame building constructed circa 1917. Any structures which may have once been associated with this structure are no longer extant.

The shed is a 1-1/2-story, wood-frame structure with a side-gable, dual-pitch metal roof. The building is clad in aluminum siding and its foundation is not visible. Hinged double doors are located on both the north and south elevations.

The setting of this property remains primarily rural, as it is surrounded by open fields and a wooded area. However, both Billingsley Road and Middletown Road are heavily traveled arteries, and the area is becoming increasingly suburban.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-242

Section 8 Page 1

Padgett Shed
name of property
Charles County, Maryland
county and state

=====

The Padgett Shed originally occupied a 281-acre tract on the east side of Middletown Road. The shed was likely erected during the early 20th century, sometime after 1917 when Mary L. Padgett purchased the property. Mary Padgett willed the property to her daughter, Katherine Griffith, in 1945. At the time, Padgett resided on a tract known as "Friendship." Included in the will was all of "Friendship" and any improvements and implements of husbandry. Katherine passed the property on to the current owner, her son, Phillip L. Griffith in 1965.

The shed is an unremarkable example of an early 20th century agricultural outbuilding that likely served as a small storage barn.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-242

Padgett Shed
name of property
Charles County, Maryland
county and state

=====

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period (s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-
1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

AGRICULTURE

RESOURCE TYPE(S)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function (s): AGRICULTURE/Storage

Known Design Source: Unknown

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-242

Padgett Shed
name of property
Charles County, Maryland
county and state

=====
Chain of Title:

October 23, 1917: L. Allison Wilmer, Trustee to Mary L. Padgett
281 acres
Decree of Circuit Court, May 21, 1915
Case of Katherine Clagett, et al. vs. George
Dement, et al.
Public sale: \$2900
Charles County Land Records
Liber 32 Folio 201

April 14, 1945: Will of Mary L. Padgett
To Katherine P. Griffith, et. al.
Farm on which I reside "Friendship"
306 acres
Charles County Land Records
Liber 23 Folio 72

December 23, 1965: Will of Katherine P. Griffith
To Philip L. Griffith, all the land in our
family known as "Friendship"
239.6 acres
Charles County Reister of Wills
Liber GCW 27 Folio 481

June 29, 1994: Phillip Lawrence Griffith to Phillip L.
Griffith and Madelyn Powell
239.6 acres
Part of "Friendship" "Hamilton Road"
"Duncastle" "Paw Thickets Enlarged" "Spy Park"
"Stewart's Strife" "Smith's Help" "Coome's
Hunting Place" "Neighbor's Beginning"
Charles County Land Records
Liber 1989 Folio 63

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form
U.S. 301 South Corridor Transportation Study

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no**1. Name:** (indicate preferred name)

historic DeLange Robinson Property

and/or common Wald Property

2. Location:street & number 4250 Middletown Road ☐ not for publicationcity, town Pomfret ☒ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Charles

3. Classification:

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> education <input type="checkbox"/> private
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation

4. Owner of Property: (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Bruce and Elizabeth Wald

street & number 4787 Old Dominion Drive

telephone no.:

city, town Arlington

state and zip code VA 22207

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Charles County

liber 1473

street & number 101 Catalpa Drive

folio 462

city, town La Plata

state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

pository/survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No.: CH-242 (PACS B6)

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved

date of move _____

Resource Count: 1

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The DeLange Robinson Property is a wood-frame shed, constructed in 1930. The structure is in an open field at the northeast corner of the intersection of Billingsley Road and Middletown Road. Any structures which may have once been associated with this structure are no longer extant.

The shed is a 1½-story, wood-frame structure, which a side-gable, dual-pitch metal roof. The building is clad in aluminum siding and its foundation is not visible. Hinged double-doors are located on both the north and south elevations.

The setting of this property remains primarily rural, as it is surrounded by open fields and a wood area. However, both Billingsley Road and Middletown Road are heavily traveled arteries and the area is becoming increasingly suburban.

8. Significance

Survey No.: CH-242 (~~PACS B6~~)

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
Prehistoric	__ archaeology-prehistoric	__ Community planning	__ landscape architecture	__ religion
1400-1499	__ archeology-historic	__ conservation	__ law	__ science
1500-1599	__ agriculture	__ economics	__ literature	__ sculpture
1600-1699	__ architecture	__ education	__ military	__ social/
1700-1799	__ art	__ engineering	__ music	humanitarian
1800-1899	__ commerce	__ exploration/settlement	__ philosophy	__ theater
X 1900-	__ communication	__ industry	__ politics/government	__ transportation
		__ invention		__ other:

Specific dates	1930	Builder/Architect
----------------	------	-------------------

check: Applicable Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D
and/or
Applicable Exceptions: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G
Level of Significance: ___ national ___ state ___ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The DeLange Robinson Property was originally situated on 62.32 hectares (154 acres) of land purchased in 1907. According to County tax records, a structure was not built on the land until 1930. Mr. Robinson increased the size of the lot to 63.85 hectares (157.79 acres). The property was sold a number of times until the current owners, Bruce and Elizabeth Wald, acquired it in 1960. The parcel associated with the premises is now 57.51 hectares (142.11 acres). There are no detailed, published historic maps or atlas of Charles County, Maryland which locate and indicate ownership of buildings.

The DeLange Robinson Property is located in southern Maryland, in northern Charles County. The Native American inhabitants of southern Maryland from the Piscataway and Potobac nations were joined by European settlers beginning in 1634 with the establishment of St. Mary's City by Leonard Calvert. Successive waves of colonists took up tracts of land further inland from the Chesapeake Bay along the Patuxent and Potomac rivers and their tributaries. Charles County was formed in 1658 and Prince George's County was established in 1696. Settlement was confined to inland areas until road clearing began in the mid-eighteenth century as a result of the establishment of port towns and Maryland's rising population. Tobacco cultivation dominated the economic and social life of both Charles and Prince George's counties until the mid-nineteenth century when soil exhaustion necessitated agricultural diversification. The introduction of rail lines in 1873 linked Prince George's and Charles counties with the surrounding area, encouraging trade and settlement. While the suburbanization of Prince George's and Charles counties was ensured by the widespread availability of the automobile in the mid-twentieth century, these southern Maryland counties have also retained their rural and agricultural character.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Delange Robinson Property

SURVEY NO.: CH-242 (PAGE 86)

ADDRESS: 4250 Middletown Road, Pomfret vicinity, Charles County

8. Significance (Continued)

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION:

The DeLange Robinson Property, a 1½-story wood-frame shed constructed in 1930, is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible under Criterion A, as research conducted indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant in the development of national, state or local history. Historic research indicates that the property has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. In addition, any additional agricultural buildings which may have been associated with this structure are no longer extant, and therefore, the building has lost its agricultural association. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as it is an undistinguished example of a common type of agricultural building. Finally, the structure has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore is not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility Recommended _____ Eligibility Not Recommended X

Comments: _____

Reviewer, OPS: Suzanne Pickens

Date: 07/21/1997

Reviewer, NR Program: *Pickens*

Date: 4/4/01

gms

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Delange Robinson Property

SURVEY NO.: CH-242 (PAGE 86)

ADDRESS: 4520 Middletown Road, Pomfret vicinity, Charles County

8. Significance (Continued)

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION:

The DeLange Robinson Property, a 1½-story wood-frame shed constructed in 1930, is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible under Criterion A, as research conducted indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant in the development of national, state or local history. Historic research indicates that the property has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. In addition, any additional agricultural buildings which may have been associated with this structure are no longer extant, and therefore, the building has lost its agricultural association. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as it is an undistinguished example of a common type of agricultural building. Finally, the structure has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore is not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility Recommended _____

Eligibility Not Recommended XX

Comments: _____

Reviewer, OPS: [Signature] Date: 10/21/95

Reviewer, NR Program: _____ Date: _____

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No.: CH-242 (PACS B6)

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name La Plata, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Caroline Hall

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company

date September 1996

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412

telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposed only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
(410) 514-7600

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: DeLange Robinson Property

SURVEY NO.: CH-242 (PACS B6)

ADDRESS: 4250 Middletown Road, Pomfret vicinity, Charles County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Brown, Jack D., et al. Charles County, Maryland, A History. Charles County Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Charles County Retired Teachers Association. A Legacy: One- and Two-Room Schools in Charles County. La Plata: Dick Wildes Publishing Company, 1984.

Klapthor, Margaret Brown, and Paul Dennis Brown. The History of Charles County, Maryland. La Plata: Charles County Tercentenary, Inc., 1958.

Martenet, Simon J. Martenet's Map of Maryland, Atlas Edition. Baltimore, 1866.

Maryland Geological Survey. [1840] Map of Eastern Maryland with 1860 Additions. Copy on file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

Rivoire, J. Richard. Homeplaces, Traditional Domestic Architecture of Charles County, Maryland. La Plata: Southern Maryland Studies Center, 1990.

Armstrong, John M. Charles County Railroad. An unpublished paper on deposit at the Prince George's County Historical Society. August 1984.

Ibid. La Plata, Maryland, 1888-1988, 100 Years, The Heart of Charles County. La Plata: Town of La Plata, 1988.

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

DeLange Robinson Property; CH-242 (~~PACS B6~~)
4250 Middletown Road, Pomfret vicinity, Charles County

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Agriculture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Buildings; Private Ownership; Public Acquisition - Not applicable; Unoccupied;
Not accessible; Other - Vacant

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Agriculture

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

U.S. 301 South Corridor

Transportation Study

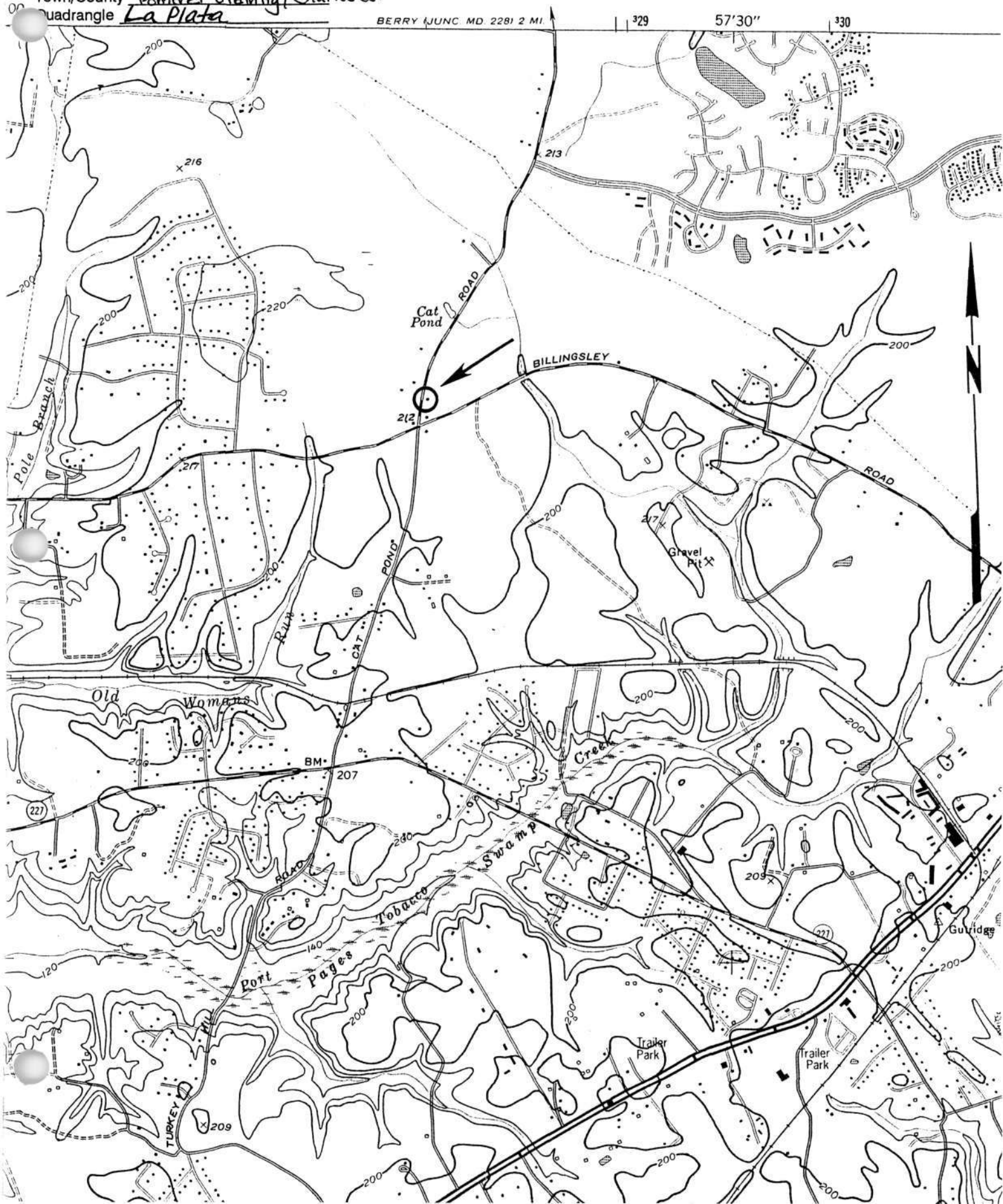
Survey # CH-242 B6

Property Name DeLange Robinson Property

Town/County Pomfret vicinity / Charles Co.

Quadrangle La Plata

DEI





1. CH-242
2. De la... Robinson Property
Charles County, MD
3. Caroline Hall, 1996
4. P.A.G. Spero + Co. 40 W. Chesapeake Ave., # 112, Hyattsville, MD 2104
5. 4250 Middletown Rd. West elevation of House East view
6. 2 of 4



1. CH-242

2. Delmar Robinson Property
Charles County, MD

3. Caroline Hall 9/10/90

4. P.A.C. Stryker + Co. 40 W. Chesapeake
Ave., #425 Potomac, MD 21120

5. 4250 Middletown Rd North elevation
of house Southeast

6. 1 of 4
view



1. CH-242
2. Delange Robinson Property
Charles County, MD
3. Caroline Hall, g. 1945
4. P.A. C. Spencer & Co. 1201 S. 2nd St.
Ave., Williamsport, Ind. 47384
5. 4250 Middletown Rd. South elevation
of house Northeast view
6. 3 of it



1. CH-242
2. Delange Robinson Property
Charles County,
3. Caroline Hall, 9/990
4. P.A.C. Spro + Co., 40 W. Chesapeake Ave., #412, Balto., Md 21201
5. 4250 Middletown Rd, South end
west elevations of House Northeast
6. 4 of 4
View